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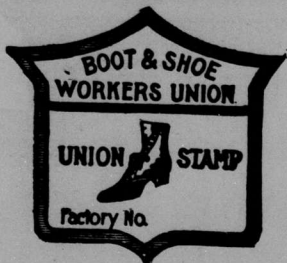
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 11, 1916.
EXAMINATION A FARCE.
DEMANDS UNCHANGED.
TRUST GRIP BROKEN.
PREPAREDNESS AGAINST JAPAN.
NO OPERAS IN THE AUDITORIUM.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL OF LABOR

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Examination a Farce

Recently San Francisco daily papers announced that Chinese sailors had easily passed the examination as able seamen. The following sworn statements shed light upon the remarkable tests administered by the local representatives of the steamboat inspection service of the government:

United States of America,
State of California, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco.

E. A. Erickson, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That on the 30th day of December, 1915, he was present at the United States Custom House in San Francisco, California, in the office of Local Inspector of Hulls Guthrie, while the examination of certain Chinese was being conducted to ascertain their fitness as seamen to go on the steamship "China," a vessel of the United States merchant marine; that at the same time and place F. E. Frazier, the master of said vessel, was also present and sat between Inspector Guthrie and each of the Chinese who was examined while affiant was present; that affiant heard ten or eleven Chinese examined; that the manner in which each of said Chinese was examined was as follows, to-wit:

For the first three Chinese examined said Frazier put all of the questions; that after said three Chinese had been examined in this way, this affiant objected to said Frazier putting the answers to the questions in the Chinese's mouth; that thereafter the questions were put by Inspector Guthrie; that the following is a true example of the questions actually asked and the answers actually given, and that said example is a fair and typical one of all of the questions asked of and the answers given by said ten or eleven Chinese. Said example follows:

- Q. What you do first lower boat?
A. No sabe.
Q. Don't you take cover off first?
A. Ye, ye, cover.
Q. What you do next?
A. No sabe.
Q. Don't you put plug in?
A. Ye, ye, plug.
Q. Who go first in boat?
A. Sailor.
Q. Does not women go first?
A. Ye, ye, women.
Q. Who else go with the women?

- A. Sailor.
Q. Does not children go next?
A. Ye, ye, children.

That all of said Chinese were passed by said inspector.

Further this affiant sayeth not.

(Signed) E. A. ERICKSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of January, 1916.

MARGUERITE S. BRUNER,
Notary Public, in and for the City and County
of San Francisco, State of California.

United States of America,
State of California, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco.

Paul Scharrenberg, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That affiant has examined the records of the Collector of Customs and of the Local Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers of Steam Vessels at San Francisco, California, and that the names of the members of the deck department of the steamship "China" who hold "able seaman" certificates but who nevertheless were unable to meet the language test appear upon said records as follows, to-wit:

On records of the United States Collector of Customs: Gay Fook, Tai Kwum, Leung Chung, Wah Tai.

On stubs in book from which certificates were issued by Local Inspectors: Kie Fook, Tai Kwam, Leong Chung, Wah Tai.

There is some difference in the American spelling of three of the names, but there is no question about the identity of all of the men; their Chinese signatures agree, and so does the age, etc.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(Signed) PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of January, 1916.

MARGUERITE S. BRUNER,
Notary Public, in and for the City and County
of San Francisco, State of California.

The newspapers spell the name of the Chief of the United States steamboat inspection service Uhler, but we believe a more appropriate way to spell it would be: U-liar. The service certainly does not do the work it was organized to do. It is the rankest kind of a farce, yet the people are paying their good money for it.

DEMANDS UNCHANGED.

San Francisco, January 31, 1916.

To the Labor Press of America:

During the past year two Japanese, coming direct from their native land and bearing credentials from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Tokio, were cordially received and extended every courtesy by the labor organizations of California. These two Japanese came to America in order to learn something about our working-class movement, our methods of organization, and if possible, to use the knowledge thus acquired to improve the condition of the working people in Japan.

Unfortunately, a serious misapprehension seems to have arisen in certain quarters upon the motives which prompted California trade-unionists to welcome the Japanese delegates and to permit them to sit in the meetings of our Councils and our Federations, and fully gratify their thirst for knowledge.

The correspondence which is attached hereto makes it entirely clear that kindness and courtesy toward our visitors should not be construed to mean a weakening in labor's demand for the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers from our shores. The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor has therefore decided to give general publicity to said correspondence so that the organized workers of our country may be placed in a position to refute all misleading statements with reference to this phase of Asiatic exclusion.

Kindly give this matter every possible publicity and thus help to remove any erroneous impression that may have been created in the minds of our fellow workers and others. Fraternally,
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR.

D. P. Haggerty, President.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, Calif., October 14, 1915.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary, State Federation of Labor, Underwood Building, San Francisco, Calif.

My Dear Sir:

I beg to call your attention to the bad moral effect produced by the admission of Japanese into the Council of the State Federation of Labor, and the reception, according to newspapers, given to members of the State Federation of Labor in or near Santa Rosa by the Japanese agriculturists.

I wish to respectfully call your attention to the fact that anything which weakens the hands of your representatives in Washington, weakens the cause in which we are all concerned—the prevention of the displacement of the white population of California by the Japanese. We have no exclusion law against the Japanese, nor any treaty which prevents them from coming. Our safety depends absolutely upon the will of their Emperor, who has seen fit, by reason of the opposition in this country, to voluntarily keep them from coming here. If, by these several manifestations, it may appear that our working men are not sincere in their opposition, and have been won over to the "Brotherhood of Man" sentimentality, skillfully preached by Japanese proponents and carried on in various forms by the Japanese propaganda in this country, then Washington may be confronted with the serious problem, which, for the time being, is held in abeyance by the "Gentleman's Agreement" existing between the United States and Japan.

I think that the State Federation of Labor has been trapped into a false position. It is something that cannot now be undone. With unlimited Japanese immigration which hangs on a thread, the fate of our workers in shop and field would be ultimate extinction.

I trust you will do what you can to correct the false impression that has gone abroad—that the workers of California are indifferent to this matter and are yielding, under one guise or another,

to the insidious campaign, which may, if successful, be California's undoing.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JAMES D. PHELAN.

San Francisco, Calif., October 15, 1915.

Hon. James D. Phelan, United States Senator, Phelan Building, San Francisco, Calif.

My Dear Senator:

Your favor of the 14th instant came duly to hand.

I carefully note what you say about "the admission of Japanese into the Council of the State Federation of Labor," etc.

It is evident, Senator, that you are in possession of all the facts pertaining to the admission of the two Japanese, otherwise you would not make the statement that "the State Federation of Labor has been trapped into a false position."

Let me call your attention to the records, and in particular to that part of the report of our committee on credentials, which reads as follows:

"There have been submitted to the committee on credentials two credentials for fraternal delegates from the Laborers' Friendly Society of Tokio, Japan, namely, B. Suzuki and S. Yoshimatsu.

"Your committee has given careful consideration to the question of seating these men. It has been said that the Laborers' Friendly Society is not a bona fide trade union. It has also been alleged that these two men are not representing the working people of Japan, but are rather agents of the Japanese government in a well-planned campaign to weaken our immigration laws, etc.

"Your committee, however, has not been furnished with any evidence to substantiate the allegations referred to. In fact no protest of any kind has been lodged with the secretary of the Federation or with the committee. We therefore recommend that both be seated without vote.

"We have arrived at this conclusion (1) because the seating of these delegates in no way affects our attitude or modifies our demand for the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers from our shores. (2) Because we believe it is in accordance with the spirit of international unionism and to our own advantage to aid and encourage the working people in Japan to organize and better their conditions.

(Signed) "T. A. LUCAS,

"G. W. McDONALD,

"THOS. ELLIS,

"Committee on Credentials.

"The report of the committee was concurred in."

Again, let me direct you to the adoption of the following resolution at the very gathering which had been addressed by one of these Japanese fraternal delegates:

"Whereas, Asiatic immigration and the resultant competition has for many years past been a menace to the industrial welfare of our people, especially in California and the Pacific Coast States; and

"Whereas, Because of this menace it is the duty of our people to refrain from patronizing or employing Asiatics in any manner, as well as to demand extension of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion law so as to bar all Asiatics; and

"Whereas, The Anti-Jap Laundry League, composed of Steam Laundry Workers' Union No. 26 and Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256, of San Francisco, has for many years sought strict Asiatic exclusion legislation as well as opposed Asiatic competition; and

"Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has at all times persistently fought Asiatic immigration and competition; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular convention assembled again extends to the Anti-Jap Laundry League

its moral support and endorsement; and be it further

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor again records itself as opposed to the patronizing or employing of Asiatics in any manner; and in favor of an extension to the Chinese Exclusion law so as to bar all Asiatics."

No, Senator, we have not modified our views

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upon the Japanese menace. We fully realize the danger of the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement," and we are anxious to have enacted an exclusion law which will effectively and permanently bar these little brown men from our shores.

Our objection to the Japanese in California is not, as you so well know, based upon trivial or sentimental reasons. We object to them for economic reasons, we know Californians cannot compete with them and maintain an American standard of living. And we have been in hopes that our kind treatment of the two delegates from Japan, and our own efforts to have them understand fully and unequivocally that we have no grievance against the Japanese as long as they remain in Japan, might have a tendency to bring about a better understanding between the wage workers of Japan and the wage workers of America. If we have failed in this honest endeavor it will be no fault of ours. We have at least tried.

I deeply regret to hear from you that the "impression has gone abroad—that the workers of California are indifferent to this matter and are yielding" to Japanese blandishment. If such impression has gone abroad, despite the plain recorded facts, I shall do whatever possible to have it corrected. Any suggestions along these lines will be appreciated.

Thanking you for the personal interest shown in a subject matter of such vital interest to all workers of our State and Nation, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) PAUL SCHARRENBURG,
Secretary-Treasurer, California State Federation of Labor.

BARON ASTOR.

In making William Waldorf Astor a baron King George has unconsciously and unintentionally helped the cause of economic education in the United States. For some reason Americans can more easily see the injustice of tribute levied upon them by an English baron, living abroad than tribute levied by an American citizen living at home. Ground rent paid to Baron Astor in England is as great a draw—no more and no less—than the same rent when paid to William Waldorf Astor, American citizen of New York City.

Americans should have seen the injustice of paying their neighbor citizen Astor, rent for the privilege of living and working in the land of their birth. But it is such a common thing for Americans to pay tribute that way that many of them do not realize its injustice. It became somewhat easier for some of them to see it, when Astor took up a residence abroad, although the principle of paying money to an American living abroad is no different from paying it to one at home. If he has performed a service equal in value to what he gets, then there is nothing wrong in paying it to him, no matter where he may live. If he has not performed a service, then he is no more entitled to it when living in New York, than when living in England.

It became even easier for Americans to see that Astor was not morally entitled to tribute from New York City when he became an English subject. And now that he has been officially recognized as a member of the aristocracy, it will be still easier to show his former fellow citizens that land values created by the American people, rightfully belong to them and not to an English baron. And when they see this they will begin to see that the injustice does not consist in paying to a foreign aristocrat, but in paying to anyone, aristocrat or commoner, foreigner or American, money that he has not earned.

If more of America's predatory citizens would acquire titles of the foreign nobility the work of economic emancipation would be greatly facilitated.

TRUST GRIP BROKEN.

By Chester M. Wright.

When a movement comes along that has raised the daily wages of thousands of workers approximately 50 cents a day, it is worth knowing about, even if that movement isn't right in our front yard.

When the United States Congress gets excited about the same matter, it becomes time that we found out what it is all about right away.

Just now there is a resolution pending in Washington to investigate the sisal and hemp situation. If it is the purpose of Congress to investigate the American monopoly that has for years controlled the sisal crop, from peon to harvest field, that is one thing; if the purpose is to investigate the efforts of a foreign people to stop exploitation by an American combine, that is another thing.

It has been the honored custom of the American Harvester Company and its subsidiaries and allies to extract annually about \$8,000,000 from the sisal or henequen crop sent to this country from Yucatan, Mexico. Yucatan produces all of the henequen used in the United States. And all of the henequen brought to this country from Yucatan has been handled here by the harvester combine and its allies and subsidiaries. Between the farmer of Yucatan and the farmer of the United States the annual profit extracted by the combine and its friends has averaged eight millions of dollars.

Down in Yucatan they began to think about that. There has been a revolution down there and they are doing some things that capitalists haven't yet been compelled to stand for in this country.

The Governor of Yucatan is Salvador Alvarado. He is a product of the revolution. He has his eye to the welfare of the workers.

Alvarado saw the condition of the peons. He saw that their wages averaged about 25 cents a day. Something had to be done. Alvarado took a look at the farm owners. He saw that they were up against it, too. Pending redistribution of the land, the government found a way to fix things. A law was passed for the protection of the farmers of Yucatan.

Under this law Governor Alvarado appointed the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, the commission to regulate the henequen industry.

It is the job of this commission to regulate the flow of henequen between producer and buyer, to hold back when the demand is light, to apply excess production to new outlets, and to see that the grower doesn't get gouged in the process of marketing. Under this commission it is impossible for the American buyers to force the price to the farmer down to a low notch. When the harvester trust tries that stunt the commission simply puts the henequen bales into the warehouses, gets warehouse receipts and loans money to the Yucatecos who raised the henequen. The commission will loan up to 60 per cent of the crop value on these warehouse receipts, this value to be the market price, but never exceeding 60 per cent on a basis of 6 cents a pound.

But that wasn't all that the government of Yucatan had in mind. The peon was getting only about 25 cents a day before this commission got on the job. By government decree—after the farmer himself was placed in a position where he could pay it—the wages of peons were raised up to from 80 cents to \$1 a day, gold.

The next step promised is the redivision of the land of Yucatan, with the end in view of finally obliterating poverty from that State. This seems like the aim of an idealist, pure and simple, but the Yucatecos say it will be brought about, and Governor Alvarado says it will not require a very long time.

In its present work of regulating the henequen crop the commission is working against a loan

of \$10,000,000, that being a credit established in New Orleans, to extend over a period of five years.

Through this arrangement the farmers receive staple prices and can draw loans without interest. Sisal will be sold to any American buyer, and the control of the American Harvester Company is broken.

Should the American farmer fear that the price of twine will be increased to him, let it be said that the commission figures that, on the basis of sisal prices for the past seven or eight years, when the Harvester Company controlled the market, there ought to be no advance in the price of twine. And, at the very most, the advance could amount to no more than from \$2 to \$3 an acre. The farmers and peons of Yucatan ask, says the commission, whether the farmers of the United States are not willing to take that chance for the sake of a population that has been subjected to cruel exploitation and privation.

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PREPAREDNESS AGAINST JAPAN.

By K. K. Kawakami.

Author of "American-Japanese Relations," and "Asia at the Door."

Since the Wilson administration announced its stupendous defense program, advocates of preparedness have been harping upon the popular notion of the "Japanese peril." They have been telling us that the Mikado has a navy powerful enough to attack the United States once he makes up his mind to pick a quarrel with Uncle Sam. Let us see how true such a statement is.

At present Japan's navel fleet consists of six dreadnaughts, including two now under construction, four battle cruisers, thirteen battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type, four cruisers, fifty destroyers and seventeen submarines. All told Japan's warships aggregate 560,484 tons.

As against this strength, America has a fleet totalling 1,271,117 tons, i. e., 710,633 tons more than the Japanese squadron. To enter into details, the American Navy as it stands today consists of nineteen dreadnaughts (including the two now under construction and known simply as No. 43 and No. 44), twenty-three battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type, ten cruisers, sixty-three destroyers, fifty-one submarines and twenty-two colliers.

The face of these figures shows that the Japanese navy has about one-half the strength of the American navy. But when we study the nature of the ships on both sides the inferiority of the Japanese fleet becomes all the more obvious. In the first place the American dreadnaughts are much larger than the Japanese. Of the American fleet the seven largest dreadnaughts have each a displacement of 32,500 tons, while the four largest Japanese dreadnaughts are of a displacement of 30,600 tons each. Again, as against six American dreadnaughts of 27,500 tons each, Japan has only four battle-cruisers of the same size. The remaining two dreadnaughts of Japan are of a displacement of 20,800 tons each, whereas the United States has two dreadnaughts of 27,343 tons each, two of 21,825 tons each, two of 20,000 tons each, and two of 16,000 tons each.

In the second place the American dreadnaughts are equipped with larger numbers of more powerful guns than are the Japanese. Of nineteen American dreadnaughts seven are equipped with twelve 14-inch guns, four with ten 14-inch guns, two with twelve 12-inch guns, four with ten 12-inch guns, and two with eight 12-inch guns. On the Japanese side there is not a single dreadnaught equipped with so many as twelve 14-inch guns. To be more accurate, of six Japanese dreadnaughts four have only ten 14-inch guns, while two are equipped with twelve 12-inch guns. The Japanese battle-cruisers, four in all, have each only eight 14-inch guns.

In the third place, Japan has thirteen battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type totalling 193,666 tons, while the United States has twenty-three with a total displacement of 314,906 tons. Here it is important to note that only two of thirteen Japanese battleships are fit to stand on the first line of battle as against six of America's.

In the fourth place, America has sixty-two destroyers as against Japan's fifty. On the face of the figures the difference does not seem very great, but we must remember that most American destroyers are over 800 tons and therefore seagoing, while the Japanese navy has only six destroyers above 800 tons. Most Japanese destroyers are not seagoing, but are for coast defense. Thus sixty-two American destroyers have a total tonnage of 73,097, while fifty Japanese destroyers aggregate only 36,118 tons.

In the fifth place, Japan has only seventeen submarines as against America's fifty-one. Here, too, most American submarines are of a large type and seagoing, while Japan's are not.

In the sixth place, the American Navy has twenty-two colliers aggregating 236,401 tons, while Japan has none. In a naval expedition to

distant waters the collier is as important as the fighting craft. The Japanese Navy being primarily intended to protect Chinese and Japanese waters within easy reach from its bases of operation, has made no such elaborate provision for supplying the warships with fuel as has been made by the American Navy. In case of emergency Japan requisitions merchant ships for colliers, which is of course very unsatisfactory as compared with the American method.

This, in brief, is the relative naval strength of Japan and the United States at present. It is evident that the American Navy in its existing condition is almost three times as powerful as the Japanese Navy, provided, of course, that the Panama Canal will insure the safe passage of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific.

I have shown that the existing naval strength of Japan is about one-third that of the United States. And yet this is the fleet which has been constantly held up by certain publicists as a menace to the Pacific coast of America. These men have never stopped to think how many colliers and transports Japan will have to have in order to send an expedition across the Pacific to a point 5700 miles away. They do not know, or pretend not to know, the almost insurmountable difficulty of guarding transports against the enemy's attack on such a long voyage. During the Russo-Japanese war Japan had a fleet of warships protecting the six transports in carrying troops and ammunitions across the Straits of Korea, only 80 miles wide. And yet three Russian cruisers managed to escape our vigilance and destroyed most of our transports.

Now the question is whether Japan is building warships faster than the United States. Japan has never been building warships on so extensive a scale as the powers of Europe and America. As early as October 19, 1903, the United States adopted a naval program in pursuance of which she was to build thirty-four battleships before 1920. By 1907 the American navy was twice as powerful as the Japanese, and by 1912 it had become almost three times as powerful as the Japanese navy, because in the preceding two years the United States launched six dreadnaughts while Japan launches only three.

In Europe Germany adopted a naval-repletion program in 1907, Russia in 1911, France in 1912, Italy in 1910, and Austria in 1912. In the meantime Japan had no definite naval program to follow, and was lagging behind the western powers in the matter of naval preparation. When at last she followed the example of Europe and America and adopted a plan last September, it was only on a very small scale.

This new Japanese program calls for the construction, in the five years from 1917 to 1921, of four dreadnaughts, six cruisers, ten destroyers and nine submarines. This requires an expenditure of \$95,000,000 in five yearly installments.

Compare this with the great naval program recommended by Secretary Daniels and you see how modest the Japanese plan is. The American program calls for the building of ten battleships, six battle-cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen sea-going submarines, eighty-five coast defense submarines, four gun boats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and one repair ship. This entails an expenditure of \$422,964,087 in the five years from 1917 to 1921, that is to say, four times the sum required by the Japanese plan.

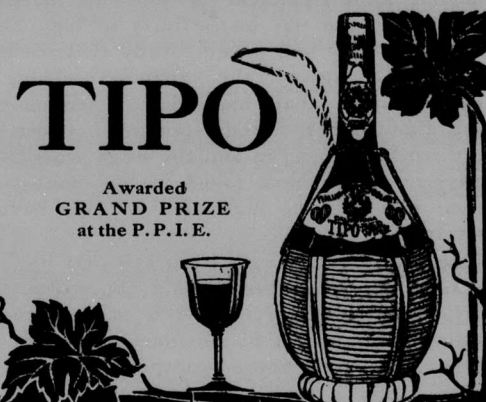
This enormous expenditure provided for in the American program is only for the ships to be built hereafter. To it we must add \$48,518,127 for the completion of the dreadnaughts now under construction, \$6,000,000 for naval aviation, and \$25,000,000 for reserve ammunition. All in all the five years program calls for an expenditure of \$502,482,214.

Presuming that both the Japanese and American programs were carried out as they have been formulated, the relative strength of the navies

of the two countries at the end of 1921 will be as follows:

The Japanese navy—Eight dreadnaughts, 4 battle-cruisers, 15 battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type, 10 cruisers, 60 destroyers, 27 submarines.

The American navy—Twenty-seven dread-

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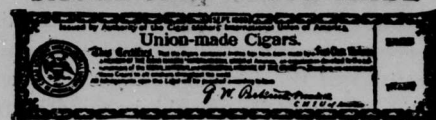
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naughts, 6 battle-cruisers, 25 battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type, 20 cruisers, 112 destroyers, 151 submarines, 24 colliers.

It must be noted that the two American dreadnaughts, Michigan and South Carolina, and the two Japanese dreadnaughts, Kawachi and Settsu are, in the above tables, included in the figures for battleships of the pre-dreadnaught type, because they will by 1921 have become too superannuated to be called dreadnaughts. A glance at the above tables reveals that the American Armada will be about three times as powerful as the Japanese squadron. But the figures are misleading. When we consider that the American ships are equipped with a larger number of more powerful guns than are the Japanese vessels, that most of the American destroyers and submarines are seagoing, that the American navy is better supplied with fuel ships and other auxiliary ships—when we consider all these conditions it would seem that the American navy would have almost four times the strength of the Japanese navy by the end of 1921.

But what would be the comparative strength of the American navy, should Congress reject the administration naval measure, while Japan pursued the program which she has adopted?

In that case America will undoubtedly follow the principle laid down in the program of October 19, 1903, and repeatedly emphasized by Mr. Roosevelt and Ex-Secretary of Navy Meyer. The result would be that by 1921 the American navy would have twice the strength of the Japanese navy, instead of four times as is expected from the adoption of Secretary Daniels' program.

Those who fear or pretend to fear Japan's "navalism" point to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and warn that in the event of rupture between Japan and the United States, Great Britain would throw the whole weight of her great navy on the Japanese side of the scale. These wise-

acres are ignorant that Great Britain has entered into a general arbitration treaty with this country and that the Anglo-Japanese alliance contains the following provision: "Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." Even in the absence of such a clause of exemption the Japanese know that England would not unsheath the sword to aid them in their combat with America.

HATTERS WIN POINT.

Accumulated interest of \$30,000 on the attached savings bank deposits of the 180 defendants in the famous Danbury Hatter's boycott litigation, belongs to the defendants, according to a decision today by Judge E. S. Thomas of the United States District Court.

The plaintiffs, D. E. Loewe & Co., had claimed they were entitled to all the interest that had accrued since the attachments were made, thirteen years ago.

This sum, it is said in union circles here, will practically complete the amount needed to save the hatters' homes from being auctioned off to satisfy the judgment of \$252,130, awarded to D. E. Loewe & Co. by the United States Supreme Court.

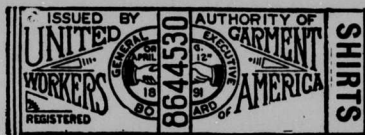
Organized labor throughout the United States recently undertook to raise the entire sum by subscriptions, but it is said that the amount is about \$30,000 short.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will have as its headline attraction Joseph Howard, the famous composer of "The Time, Place and the Girl," "Prince of Tonight," "Land of Nod," "Girl Question," "Sweetest Girl From Paris," and "The Flowers of the Ranch," who will present his own song revue, which affords twenty minutes of delightful entertainment. He will have an attractive and capable assistant in Miss Ethelyn Clark. Brandon Hurst will, with the assistance of a thoroughly capable company, present a comedy entitled "The Girl." It was originally produced at a Lambs' Gambol in New York by Mr. Hurst, where it scored an immense success. The sketch is responsible for introducing to the stage an entirely new idea. Its lines are bright and witty and its finale is delightful and unusual. Tom Smith and Ralph Austin, a merry couple who provide real fun the whole time they occupy the stage, will keep the audiences in roars of laughter. They are immense favorites in musical comedy as well as in vaudeville and their appearance in either is always the cause of much rejoicing. The Five Kitamuras, a clever troupe of Japanese who surpass in athletic skill any of their countrymen who have visited America, will exhibit their prowess in a wonderful Risley act. The stage settings and costumes used in their offering are valued at six thousand dollars. Koman and Tommy Kitamura are the two bright particular stars of the company. James Tooney and Annette Norman will return for next week only. The others in the bill will be Billy McDermott; Eddie Cantor and Al Lee and Bessie Clayton in "Dances of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." The seventh installment of the Uncle Sam at Work motion picture, secured exclusively for the Orpheum circuit, entitled "Uncle Sam's Children," will be exhibited.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 54
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

Ye friends to Truth, ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand,
Between a splendid and a happy land.

—Goldsmith.

Support the union label and thus support your-
self and your fellows.

If the labor movement is not traveling fast
enough to suit you get in and help carry the load
with which it is burdened instead of adding to
it by unfair criticism. The movement is going
ahead just as fast as the membership as a whole
is prepared to go.

Dr. Robert B. Clark of Monroe, Wis., who has
made a life study of insanity, says bald-headed
men never become insane. There is a consol-
ation in this information for the bald-heads who
worry about the sparsity of hair, if there be
such men, which is a doubtful proposition.

The American Federation of Labor has in-
creased its strength through the affiliation of the
Masters, Mates and Pilots. The Marine En-
gineers' organization has also submitted the ques-
tion of affiliation to a referendum vote, and those
in a position to judge say the vote in favor will
be almost unanimous.

Australian labor papers contain an account of
the tarring and feathering of a labor official who
was not in accord with the policy of the govern-
ment concerning the war. Organized labor in
this country is constantly advised to follow the
example of that land of "labor freedom" through
regulating everything by political action. What
for? In order that we may be tarred and
feathered when we disagree with governmental
policies?

We have received a lengthy communication
from New York advising investment in steel
stocks. It must be remembered they are very
high just now owing to the European war, and
when the war ends they will likely tumble down
very rapidly. The greed mongers of Wall Street
are apparently anxious to unload a lot of shares
on the general public now at high prices and buy
them back later on at low prices. At any rate
the author of the lengthy and technical discus-
sion did not have the courage to sign his name
to it or in any way indicate from what source
it came.

No Operas in the Auditorium

The question regarding the use of the Civic Auditorium for theatrical purposes was practically settled by the present Board of Supervisors, when last Monday by a vote of 11 to 7 it indefinitely postponed the recommendation of its Auditorium Committee to lease the structure for a short season of grand opera to S. M. De Pasquali.

The discussion, before the said action was taken, reveals the fundamental differences in opinion that exist between different classes of our citizens concerning the future uses of the people's building. In support of the Pasquali plan to furnish grand opera at popular prices, the San Francisco Labor Council presented the resolution adopted by unanimous vote a week ago and in which the Council strongly favored the policy of using the Auditorium for any purpose to advance popular education, art and recreation.

With this purpose, however, the Board of Supervisors is not in harmony. The majority of the board, including some so-called labor men, as is usual when they have been appealed to by influential people and upheld by the press, as charged by Supervisor Gallagher, accepted the arguments presented on behalf of the theatrical managers in toto and counted for nothing all that was said by those who favored the use of the Auditorium for the purpose mentioned.

Attorneys for the Theatrical Managers' Association opposed the renting of the building. In order to make an opera house of the hall, they contended, it would be necessary to comply with all building laws, such as providing a sprinkler system and screw down the chairs to the floor. They estimated that it would cost at least \$75,000 dollars to erect the necessary stage and make the changes required. The city would have to comply with its own ordinances, and if it did the \$18,000 floor would be ruined for other purposes. These attorneys did not offer any legal argument to substantiate their claim that the Auditorium would be subject to ordinances governing the cubby holes known as theatres, all of which in their present condition, notwithstanding the laws in question, are far more dangerous to the public than the Auditorium is during concerts or such temporary use as proposed by Pasquali.

Another gentleman stated that the use of the Denver Auditorium for theatrical purposes had proven a failure for lack of patronage. He was also believed, but how this enterprise could prove disastrous to both Pasquali, the theatres and the general public, all at once, was not explained to the credulous board, which apparently at any cost of dignity and reason had resolved to deny the people the use of their building because of the alleged competition with theatres.

Selig Schulberg and Theodore Johnson for the Labor Council explained the Council's motives in favoring the plan to provide operas at popular prices. The success of the People's Philharmonic Society in holding its series of concerts last year, and the poor quality of recreation furnished by most amusement places in the city should be remedied and opportunities provided for educating and developing the public to appreciation of higher standards and ideals of art.

It was pointed out that neither in Festival Hall during the Exposition period nor at concerts in the Auditorium, when safety is as essential as it would be during this short opera season, had there been the least thought of city ordinances preventing the public attending. At the worst, it is questionable if in the long run theatres would suffer from this kind of competition, as the more public taste is cultivated and the finer feeling for art acquired, the better patronage will the limited first-class theatres enjoy, whose patronage is now restricted to a small element.

Supervisor Hynes in a witty and incisive talk disproved every professional contention of the theatrical managers, and Supervisors Walsh and Gallagher added further strength to the cause of those who argued in favor of liberal use of the Auditorium.

The majority of the board, led by Supervisor Wolfe, who in his usual Wolfian hyper-suave but logically inconsistent manner summarized the arguments of the theatre men in favor of continued commercialization and monopolization of the higher forms of the musical art, voted on McLeran's motion to indefinitely postpone the question as follows:

Ayes:—Deasy, Hilmer, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Mulvihill, Nelson, Nolan, Power, Suhr and Wolfe.

Noes:—Brandon, Gallagher, Hayden, Hynes, Lahaney, Walsh and Welch.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Lieutenant Frederick Mears of the Alaska Engineering Commission has announced that the commission soon would have 1000 men at work on the branch of the government's railroad, extending from Anchorage to the Matanuska coal fields. Contracts are being let for clearing the right of way and supplies are being assembled.

The Sacramento "Bee" says: "'Panhandler,' a new slang word in the East, is defined as 'a man who slinks up to a person on the street and asks for money.' Sacramento surely has the species, if not the word." Great heavens, the word "panhandler" has been used in that sense in composing-rooms since the days of Horace Greeley as a printer. Where has the "Bee" man been?

Some writer on the "Chronicle" must have slipped in an editorial without censorship on the part of the editor. Surely the man who has for forty years ceaselessly, and without regard for the merits of the case, castigated labor, never knowingly let these words appear in the editorial columns of that paper last Saturday morning: "And so considering it we do not hesitate to say that there are large classes of railroad employees who do not receive wages which enable them to live in the reasonable comfort which is the just due to the vigor, intelligence and risk required for the railroad service." However, the end is not yet, and we must wait patiently and see if there is not "a nigger in the woodpile," and that this is only the preliminary to some scheme of garnering the sheaves for the railroads.

An old-time locomotive engineer has this clipping from an Eastern paper, which shows that there were, one hundred years ago, some people with ridiculous ideas of some of the things that are very common now. He says: "Someone has dug up the records of the Lancaster (Ohio) school board, back in 1828. In those records there is an account of a proposed debate as to whether railroads were practical or not. Permission was asked to hold the debate in the school-house, and the minutes of the school-board meeting read as follows: 'You are welcome to use the school to debate all the proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, He would have clearly foretold through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell.'"

That the need of adopting health insurance to protect the workers against incapacity due to sickness has been demonstrated by experience with workmen's compensation is the opinion expressed by John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, on the occasion of the introduction of a health insurance bill into the Albany Legislature. The bill, which has been drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation, provides medical and surgical care and appliances for the sick worker with sick benefit during incapacity at two-thirds of the worker's wages and a small funeral benefit. The bill at Albany is in the care of Senator Ogden L. Mills. On the introduction of the bill John Mitchell issued the following statement: "In my judgment the time is not far distant when a system of health insurance will be devised by the legislatures of the various States and by the Federal Government which will meet the needs of our present social life."

WIT AT RANDOM

Auntie—Well, Tommy, what have you learned in school today?

Tommy—How to whisper without moving the lips.—Chicago "Herald."

Grubbs—Are you planning to make any good resolutions?

Stubbs—No, I am already pretty well stocked up in that way. You see, I never used those I made last year.—Richmond "Times-Dispatch."

It was small Isaac's birthday, but no amount of hints had brought forth any suggestion of a celebration. At last he determined to know the worst, and went to his father, demanding:

"Pa, what are you going to give me for a birthday present?"

Pa obligingly stopped his work and regarded his offspring beamingly.

"Birthday present? Well, now, what you want for a present? I tell you, Ikey; I'll ask your mother to wash a place on the window so you can see the trolley cars go by."—Harper's Magazine.

Judge D. P. Dyer tells the following:

At a recent examination of 151 men who wished to become citizens of the United States, he had asked one applicant the usual questions and had received satisfactory replies, although it was evident that the man had a hard time fathoming some of the questions. At last he asked:

"And now, do you belong to any society or organization inimical to the Government of the United States?"

This was too much for the man, and he was silent. Judge Dyer explained the meaning, and again asked the question. A gleam of understanding overspread the face of the man, and he replied:

"Yes, judge, I'm a Democrat."—St. Louis "Globe Democrat."

The street car was crowded, and a gentleman with kindly twinkles in his eyes took five-year-old Tommy upon his lap.

"This will be better than standing, won't it, my boy?" he suggested.

"Uh, huh," Tom replied without enthusiasm. He had rather enjoyed lurching about the aisle just like his father.

"But you want to be careful that I don't pick your pocket," the gentleman cautioned in a whisper.

"Can't" Tom retorted, his voice somewhat muffled; "soon as I saw you lookin' at me, I put my penny in my mouf."

The Lady—Come back, boy; that ice isn't safe.

Boy on Bank—That ain't fair, missis. I bet him a nickel he'd fall in.—"Life."

"Congratulate me, Freddy. Last night your sister promised to marry me."

"Oh, she promised mother she'd marry you long ago."—"Life."

Visitor—Well, Robert, how do you like your new little sister?

Robert—Oh, she's all right, I guess; but there are lots of things we needed worse.—"Judge."

"How much are your four-dollar shoes?" asked the smart one.

"Two dollars a foot," replied the salesman, wearily.—"Judge."

Teacher—Johnny, if four men are working eleven hours a day—

Johnny—Hold on, ma'am. Nix on them non-union problems, please.—"Puck."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE FREE.

What's the spring-breathing jess'mine and rose;
What's the summer with all its gay train;
Or the plenty of autumn to those
Who've bartered their freedom for gain?

No sweetness the sense can cheer,
Which corruption and bribery blind;
No brightness that gloom e'er can clear,
For honor's the sun of the mind.

Let virtue distinguish the brave,
Place riches in lowest degree;
Think him poorest who can be a slave,
Him richest who dares to be free.
—Jacobite song.

ASKS EMPLOYERS TO HELP.

C. B. Sexton, superintendent of the free employment bureaus recently established in San Francisco and other cities of the State, has issued a circular letter to employers, in which he says:

"All kinds of help will be furnished free, and separate departments will be maintained for male and female help. A strong effort will be made to develop the commercial department, as bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., are now obliged to pay 25 per cent of their first month's salary in order to obtain employment.

"The services of the bureau will be free to both employers and employees and no fee will be charged directly or indirectly.

"It is our aim to make this bureau one of service to both employer and employee by trying to place the right person in the right place, a thing which is almost impossible under the old fee system, where the person who had the fee, and not the person best qualified, was sent to the job.

"This letter is sent in the nature of an appeal to all employers to co-operate with the bureau by obtaining their help through it. The free employment bureau is a part of the State, and every citizen should be interested in its success. The State has established this bureau on the conviction that no man or woman should be obliged to give up part of their earnings in order to obtain employment. Our records show that over \$500,000 is paid annually by applicants to private employment agencies. You can help these people save this money and at the same time get better service by patronizing the free employment bureaus."

Free employment bureaus have been established in San Francisco at the following locations: Men's department, 933 Mission street; women's department, second floor, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market streets. In Sacramento the men's department is located at 124 K street, and the women's department in the Forum building. After February 10th free employment bureaus will be maintained in Oakland at Tenth and Franklin streets. In Los Angeles the State is working in conjunction with the municipal offices already established.

\$500,000 GOES TO MARE ISLAND.

After three hours of tumultuous debate, a bill providing a \$600,000 appropriation for increase in the battleship building facilities of the New York and Mare Island navy yards was passed by the House on Monday.

Five-sixths of the appropriation goes to the Mare Island yard and the balance to New York. The money is intended for new ways on which to build two new dreadnaughts authorized last year.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

FORD'S TRACTOR.**By H. F. Powell, Australian Labor Organizer.****"To know Ford is to love him!"**

Thus spake a member of the "Peace Party" recently, through a local journal.

Undoubtedly!

Be the motive what it may, the objective of peace sought by the big maker of little autos finds an echo in the breast of every kindly human.

Man was not made for butchery.

War was not meant for man.

Chemicals and minerals are in the breast of earth to sustain and lengthen life and not to blast and destroy it.

Earth was created for the abode of human-kind in peace, happiness and plenty, and not to be its prison, torture-house and hell, through the usurpation of the functions of possession and control by a limited number of demented individuals (reincarnated misers, as ugly in their ungainly corpulence and greed as were their progenitors in their skinny, bony, dirty, trembling and altogether disgusting avariciousness), who suffer under the hallucination that earth, man, and their combined production—wealth—belong exclusively to them.

This hallucination constitutes the delusion of delusions and is responsible for nearly all wars. It is the cause of the present world conflict.

Henry Ford wants to stop this war. He is against war on principle. He is averse to preparedness of the United States against other nations, for future wars.

Then, why does he not adopt the only course which will or can make war impossible—the organization of the workers and of industry for the benefit, not of demented individuals who revive the "miser" type under the modern title of "multi-millionaire," but of the people of the country in which he lives, where he has an influence that could, if directed to this end, easily become controlling, and whence he could actuate the whole of the world to move in the direction of lasting world peace?

The organization of the workers and of industry on this basis is the only road to peace, now and forever. There is none other. Let that fact sink in, for it is uncontrovertible.

There is always a right way of doing a thing and there are many wrong ways. There are many defective roads toward peace, and all of them lead, after much disappointment and sorrow, hopes frustrated, nowhere. This is the only road to peace, through the units of the people becoming organized, educated, humanized, progressive, not on that spot of earth peculiar to them as a nation, but on every spot of earth.

Organization, industrial and political, must go on until every man and woman is in a union, till no child may labor, till every one alive is assured of a decent livelihood.

Legislate—ourselves, not through our enemies—till every need, aspiration and enterprise of manual and mental labor, is secured and ensured.

Educate till every unit is an intelligence, responsive to touch of need or desire, and trained to executive efficiency.

Control, through the outside organization (the parliament of the people), and inner representative legislative government, the whole development and process of affairs, so that science and progress will go hand in hand to enhance the lives of the workers, of the masses, and not to drive them to the wall.

Is Ford doing this? He is not! Does Ford lack capacity, or opportunity? He does not!

Apart from the issue whether any individual could get so much wealth honestly in half-a-dozen life-times, we see it here demonstrated that Ford has the knack of hanging on until his object is achieved.

Then, why does he not apply that conspicuous gift to the amelioration of society, by the organization of his fellows,—all of them, not the

scanty millionaire section,—and thus pursue the only path to peace now and hereafter? Why?

He is sufficiently advertised in every print, tongue, field, factory, workshop and mine to do this today. Everywhere, his name is spoken, coupled with "peace" and progress in the cognomen of "automobiles." He is as much advertised as the Kaiser.

Above all, he has the hard cash indispensable to carry out any big project today—the sinews of accomplishment!

Less thorough labor legislation, less legislative domination, less education, less leisure, fewer secure livings for all,—what else does a labor-saving invention mean while the whole world's affairs are owned and governed by that most miserable few?

While the belligerent and neutral noses, millions on millions, were thrust forward, hot and eager, to see that strange "peace" phenomenon, "Ford," he suddenly, at the psychological moment, pushed beneath them the alluring advertisements of "Ford's Tractor," that will—"pull the farmer's plow, operate the threshing machine, pump the water for house and barn, run the housewife's churn, turn the washing machine, stack the hay and straw, pile the sacks in the granary, shred the corn, drive the harvesters and mowing machines, tote the produce to market, carry the family to church on Sunday, and many other things."

"With this machine," report says, "Ford figures that labor on the farm will be cut in half, and clerks and other city men who would like to become farmers can do so without fear of the heavy manual labor that now keeps them in the offices."

That is to say, for every two places open to skilled rural workers on a farm, with Ford's Tractor there will be only one; with each step taken to organize farm labor, there will be increased unemployment to make it well-nigh impossible; instead of one man one job, it will be the owner of the city business who is also deriving pleasure and profit from the land, and still further increasing the unemployed army.

It may add a further half-thousand to the millionaires in a half decade, but, also, it would be likely that, in a short time, children could be put to operate this simple, easy, omnipotent Tractor, even if they were not called in, as a "pastime," to manufacture it, and thus it will be rendered unnecessary for men and women to live at all, leaving the world for millionaires to bustle in.

That is the logical outcome.

When science and invention are prostituted to the making of things that will dispense with human labor, without, at the same time, full arrangements being made for the whole people to derive the advantages arising out of those inventions, by increased leisure, pleasure, freedom from fear of poverty and educational facilities, science and invention are degraded into whips of scorpions to crush and poison the lives of the people whom they were meant to serve.

Ford has only one genuine way to work for humanity and he is not doing it.

There is but one road to peace, and he is "not having any."

With his cheap transportation, his easy Tractor, his "Pilotless Aeroplane," his "additional plants," his "hard business sense," his "lovable" qualities, scintillating from the decks of S. S. "Oscar" before the partially-blinded eyes of half a billion prospective purchasers, it would be no strain for this unsophisticated, fearless one to view, not too far off, his rewards for the most daring advertising venture in history—his forty odd millions stretched out by the addition of three, possibly six, naughts—for the field of motor transport is the greatest industrial business opening of our time, and he who controls that field holds the key to everything—food, clothing, shelter, books, travel, law, justice, science, art, discovery, philosophy, invention, re-

ligion,—the key to everything here and hereafter; to land, water, air; to every people, home and race.

"Scruple?" Big Business knows not what that means. The word is foreign!

Today Ford stands as the most advertised man on earth,—a "man of peace," who goes not the way of lasting peace!

An employer paying not less than five dollars a day to employees, but who insists on getting double the ordinary day's work out of each of them for it, and, thereby, cuts in half the number of mechanics who might otherwise be employed,—a menace in the guise of a benefactor!

A factor to undermine trades unionism. A danger to every mechanic now working!

Because Ford's system, allowing for its few good traits, increases the risks incurred by every man and woman in the trade, and, incidentally, of every worker, of not being able to get work, of insufficient pay, of lost prestige and effectiveness as an organization and of disintegration.

Give Ford a chance to apply his system, established in his auto manufactory, and foreshadowed through "Ford's Tractor," and the result will be disaster. It will create an unprecedented situation for organized labor to cope with, if it does not destroy organization.

Failing which, we will have to do it ourselves, relying upon none but ourselves, trusting to no individual or group but our own, and going forward to thwart the designs of unscrupulous manipulators of our concerns by establishing our own system, in which the affairs of the world, our affairs, are administered for us, to eradicate poverty, misery and strife, and ensure, on solid rock foundations, universal peace.

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3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION ST.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

LOVABLE CHARACTER GONE.

In the death of Mrs. August Seaman, which occurred last Wednesday morning, February 9th, one of the finest characters of the local labor movement passed to the great beyond and left a gap in the ranks that will not soon be filled. She was a woman of fine sympathies and splendid worth. She joined the United Garment Workers' Union in this city at an early age and through the years of trial and struggle of that organization she was always to be found in the midst of the work, counseling and advising and tirelessly struggling to promote the interests of the entire labor movement. Her influence will long be felt among those whose privilege it was to come into contact with her trade union ideals, and the memory of faithful service, cheerfully performed, will serve to strengthen the hearts of those she has left to carry on the work to its fulfillment.

The sympathy of the labor movement goes out to her sorrowing relatives and co-workers.

OBITUARY.

Whereas, It has pleased a Divine Providence to call suddenly from our midst our esteemed co-worker and brother-member, Andrew Frank Morrison, who passed into eternal rest on November 26, 1915; and

Whereas, His untimely demise has caused profound sorrow among our membership, particularly among those members who worked with him in "The Chronicle" chapel for the past twenty-five years, and his earnestness and sincerity of character will ever live in the minds of those with whom he was associated; therefore, be it

Resolved, By San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, I. T. U., in regular meeting assembled, this twenty-fourth day of January, 1916, that we express our sincere regret at his unexpected departure from this life, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and children in their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, and that an engrossed copy be furnished to the sorrowing family, and that copies be transmitted to the "Typographical Journal" and "The Labor Clarion" for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of our late brother.

WHEN IT COMES TO SHIRTS.

There is no reason for any union man in California not buying union label makes. It used to be said that a man could not get good merchandise bearing the label, but that time is past. When a firm of the standing stability of Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, is manufacturing such a wide range of styles and qualities of shirts and underwear, every man can be satisfied both as to price and style. We draw attention to this fact because it is of vital importance to the cause of organized labor. We advocate the demand and for the label and when an opportunity such as Eagleson & Co. is presenting comes to us, we want to make it known to as many union men as we possibly can. A national organizer on seeing Eagleson & Co.'s new catalogue the other evening said: "That is the best and most practical thing I have ever seen and will certainly be a big boost for the label." Call at the office of this paper for a catalogue. We are co-operating in every legitimate effort to advance the demand for the label.

MACHINISTS WIN STRIKE.

At Hamilton, Ohio, machinists have won their strike for shorter hours, started last October, when 1060 suspended work. Before the strike machinists and machine shop employees were working 55½ hours per week, straight time for overtime and little recognition of shop committees or the union. The agreement provides for a 50-hour week, time and one-half for overtime and an understanding on committees.

CONGRESS OF DUTCH TRADE UNIONS.

The distress which—owing to the war—set in among the working class of Holland and keeps on spreading in spite of divers measures, induced the National Centre of the Dutch trade unions to convene a special Congress on November the 8th and 9th. In his opening speech, President Oudegeest reminded his hearers of the last regular Congress which took place in July last year and which witnessed the best and most powerful development of the modern trade-union movement, a development suddenly interrupted by the unexpected outbreak of the war a fortnight after. At that time, the thing was to maintain what had been achieved and for the rest to lend a willing hand in the general relief work. The measures adopted by government (supplementary unemployment insurance and organization of relief for those workers who are not subject to the unemployment insurance or entitled to benefits) were laudable, the trade unions, however, had proved the important mainstay in this action against the worst economic distress. The Christian trade unions saw themselves compelled to follow the example of the free trade unions, whilst the independent (syndicalist) trade unions never got beyond talking and writing on the matter.

The membership of the affiliated trade unions had decreased by a few thousand, the speaker continued. A marked progress could, however, be recorded now. Whilst there were 91,000 members at the end of July, the number had risen more than a month ago to 93,957. It devolved upon the Congress to decide what more could be done in the interest of the workers. The rosy representation of the economic conditions government had, in its memorandum, given to Parliament was not at all correct. After the delegates had been welcomed, Comrade Wiebaut (Councillor, Amsterdam) spoke on the measures the authorities had taken in regard to the supply of foodstuffs. He reminded the Congress of the joint petition of the Trade Union Centre and the managing committee of the S. D. A. P. of June 3d of this year in which government was requested to do more than merely supply cheap bread made of unbolted wheaten flour (brown bread). He appreciated this measure, however, and did not consider it deserving of the contempt it largely met. It was no small trouble to induce government to place the flour at cost price at the disposal of the bakers who are obliged to sell it to the holders of the "bread card" at a price fixed by the authorities. The 10 Million Kg of government bread, supplied in Amsterdam in 23 weeks, involved an expenditure on the part of government of 600,000 guilders. The speaker approves of the general desire that government also should supply white bread (the bread generally consumed in Holland) at a cheap price. He bases his advocacy of this kind of bread on expert opinion, according to which white bread is more digestible and nourishing for hard workers than bread baked of unbolted, wheaten flour. After touching on the measures government had taken last summer in regard to keeping down the prices of pork, butter and cheese, the speaker referred to the request, contained in the joint petition, for the supply of fresh and preserved vegetables. This demand will be acceded to and the speaker was able to report that Amsterdam had already commenced the supply. It had been found out that the prices of various products were considerably cheaper than in the private trade, the difference amounting in some instances to 40 per cent. All this, the speaker said, was very good, but hardly enough. For in spite of government bread and other measures taken during the course of the summer, the bare necessities of life of a worker's family had alone from March to August risen by 13 per cent.

Added to this was the enormous increase in the price of footwear (50 per cent and more) of

soft goods, thread, etc., and of some kinds of fuel. Moreover, the price of milk had again risen and could only partly be reduced by all the means at present at our disposal.

The exorbitant prices charged in the fish trade were subjected to an even sharper criticism in the discussions and an addition to the respective resolution, moved by Councillor Wiebaut, was proposed. Another speaker referred—contrary to Wiebaut's statements—to the exceedingly high prices of potatoes which would go on rising if the grinding of them into potato flour, practiced to a tremendous extent now, were not put a stop to. Or if the gigantic masses of potatoes which the peasants had stored at the Eastern border in the hope of a temporary repeal of the export prohibition, really got across the frontier one day. The ascertaining of the quantities available and their confiscation was, therefore, most necessary. The intention recently announced by government, to supply beans and peas through the intermediary of the municipalities to the small tradesmen who would be obliged to sell them at prices fixed by the authorities, was welcomed.

In his concluding words Wiebaut warned against dictating government—as was suggested in the debate—how to act in securing cheap milk and potatoes. It would be better to leave the responsibility in the matter to government. The resolution proposed by Wiebaut in which government is requested to take measures against the increase in the prices of milk and potatoes and to make provisions for placing other important foodstuffs, especially fish, at the disposal of the public below cost price, was unanimously accepted.

ABOLISH CENSORSHIP.

Abolish the moving picture censorship is the demand of the Theatrical Federation of San Francisco, representing six unions, with a membership of 3000, who have asked the Supervisors to treat the "movies" like any other place of amusement, in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the Theatrical Federation, do hereby urge the Board of Supervisors of the City of San Francisco to repeal the present ordinance, Nos. 959 and 761, new series, and adopt a new ordinance which shall cover both theatrical and moving picture exhibitions, doing away with the un-American institution of censorship and with the permit clause which places the moving picture exhibition at a disadvantage in competition with other exhibitions."

The resolutions were presented by Leslie G. Dolliver, business agent of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, and adopted without dissension. The Supervisors will take the matter up Monday.

STRIKE GUARDS START RIOT.

Police officials of Meriden, Conn., testified that strike guards fired the first shots in a riot, at that place, November 24th. Several thousand workers employed by the International Silver Company at Meriden, Wallingford and other cities in the State are on strike for better conditions. The company has asked Judge Webb to issue an injunction and an award for damages. At the trial last week the company's attorneys placed much importance on the riot. Policeman Schuerer, of the Meriden police force, swore that trouble started when "five shots were discharged from a hole in the factory gate." Sergeant Thayer testified that the strikers were orderly and that the only trouble during the strike was when a small riot was started in one of the factories.

John E. Martin, of Wallingford, said it was not necessary to send police in the event of a labor parade, "knowing the strikers as I do."

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage, and they are entitled to your consideration.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 4, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—White Rats Actors' Union—Barry Connors. Grocery Clerks—A. H. Hammarth, vice G. E. Becker. Typographical—A. E. Bellamy, J. M. Scott, vice P. H. Desmond and Horace Parry. Moving Picture Operators—L. G. Doliver, Peter Boyle. Office Employees—Thomas Riley, Wm. T. Bonsor. Web Pressmen—D. C. Murphy, C. Bowen. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Ernest Bevin, fraternal delegate from Great Britain, expressing a deep appreciation for kindness shown him while in this city.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Typographical Union, relative to number of delegates.

Request complied with—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting Council to communicate with our representatives in Washington, relative to Seamen's law.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, enclosing resolutions, requesting organized labor to see that as far as possible all school books and especially geographies be prepared and published under strictly fair conditions, and especially to impress upon members of organized labor the fact that the text books and maps published by the Rand-McNally Company of Chicago are produced under unfair conditions. Moved that the request contained in the communication be complied with, and the secretary instructed to communicate with the superintendent of public education of the city and State; carried.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, enclosing the decision of the convention relative to the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Teamsters over the Bakery Wagon Drivers was read. Moved that the matter be referred to the executive committee for consideration and investigation. Amendment, that the Council comply with the request of the American Federation of Labor; amendment lost, and the original motion carried.

The following resolutions were introduced by Delegate Johnson, requesting the Council to go on record in favor of the use of the Exposition Auditorium for a season of grand opera as proposed by Mr. S. M. De Pasquali:

"Whereas, There is pending before the Board of Supervisors an application by S. M. de Pasquali for a lease of the Exposition Auditorium for the purpose of conducting a short season of grand opera at popular prices; and

"Whereas, This enterprise would give an opportunity to the general public to enjoy grand opera, a form of the musical art hitherto reserved to the exclusive set of citizens who can monopolize such enjoyment by reason of the high prices and system of subscription which go beyond the means of common people; and

"Whereas, A season of grand opera on the scale thus proposed will give employment to a greater number of artists and employees than under the limited conditions imposed by the theatres of the city, it being estimated that at least 200 additional stage hands, musicians, electricians and other artisans will be afforded opportunity for employment; and

"Whereas, The only opposition to the enterprise is based upon the aversion of society people and the cupidity of theatrical managers to afford this form of art to the general public at prices within the reach of all; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor

Council, in conformity with its policy to foster and encourage popular education, art and recreation, hereby goes on record in favor of the use of the Exposition Auditorium for a season of grand opera as proposed by Mr. S. M. de Pasquali; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to His Honor the Mayor, to the Honorable Board of Supervisors, and to the press."

Moved that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the Bottlers' Board of Trade and the Box Makers, the Bottlers were of the opinion that the Building Trades Council should use its good offices to organize either the Mercantile or Standard box factories in order to provide competition in the manufacturing of union-made boxes, and your committee recommends that the secretary take the matter up with the officers of the Building Trades Council. Committee submitted following draft of resolutions commending the Governor of Arizona and Sheriff of Greenlee County, Arizona, for their attitude toward organized labor and the miners particularly:

"Whereas, The recent strike of the miners in the Clifton, Morenci, Metcalf district of Arizona, one of the greatest labor struggles in the Southwest, has terminated to the advantage of the strikers; and

"Whereas, During said struggle the mine owners for the first time in their career were thwarted in their customary attempts to induce the executive and military branch of the government to interfere in their behalf and intimidate the miners by force of arms; and

"Whereas, This result, though highly proper and in conformity with the principles of democratic government under which citizens of all ranks are entitled to the equal consideration and protection of the law, would nevertheless not have been achieved had not the constituted authorities of the State and of the said district, and particularly the Governor of Arizona and the Sheriff of Greenlee County, disregarded the blandishments and frantic appeals of the mine owners and resolutely enforced law and order with an impartial hand so as to accord to the strikers their constitutional rights of free speech and lawful assembly; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, after investigating the conduct of all parties involved in this strike, went on record and commended the Arizona State government in these words: 'The powers of the governor's office or those of the office of the sheriff are not being used to demoralize or defeat the strikers, and be it said to the great credit of the Governor of Arizona and the Sheriff of Greenlee County, that they have zealously guarded the honor and trust placed in their keeping by the people of that State and county; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing the organized workers of San Francisco, California, that we join in the aforesaid declaration of the American Federation of Labor, and hereby convey to His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Arizona, and to the Honorable Sheriff of Greenlee County of said State, our sincere thanks and commendation for their manly and impartial conduct in the execution of their official duties, and that we take occasion to point to them with satisfaction and respect as worthy of emulation and example at the hands of executive authorities of other States who frequently under similar circumstances have proved themselves unequal to the task of impartially administering the powers entrusted to them."

Moved, that the resolutions be indorsed and copies forwarded to said gentlemen with the seal of the Council; carried. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that

Local No. 687 of the Street and Electric Railway Employees be granted affiliation and its delegates seated; concurred in. Recommended that White Rats Actors' Union be granted affiliation and its delegate seated; concurred in. In the matter of the Creamery Workers, your committee finds after investigation that they come properly under the jurisdiction of the Milkers' Union, and recommends that the Milkers' Union be requested to organize the Creamery Workers. Recommendations concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Madame Grosjean and Mrs. M. E. Bush, representing the Parents' Rights League, addressed the Council relative to medical examination in the public schools.

Riggers and Stevedores feel that they are being discriminated against by the Industrial Accident Commission. Moved that the law and legislative committee investigate the compensation of Riggers and Stevedores; carried.

Installation of Officers—The chair installed the following officers for the ensuing term: President, D. C. Murphy; vice-president, A. W. Brouillet; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, P. O'Brien; trustees, J. W. Spencer, Chas. Child, M. J. McGuire; executive committee, Wm. T. Bonsor, D. Cameron, Michael Casey, W. G. De-septe, J. E. Dillon, Peter Fitzgerald, P. Flaherty, George Flatley, D. P. Haggerty, J. J. Matheson,


S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND

PERSONAL LIBERTY

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter.

As a guarantee that it is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

M. J. McGuire, P. O'Brien, Theo. Johnson; law and legislative committee, Theo. Johnson, A. W. Brouillet, Roe Baker, J. D. Hynes, Frank Judson, Frank Ainsworth, Thos. Riley; organizing committee, J. O. Walsh, M. E. Decker, Thos. Zant, Geo. Mendelsohn, Frank O'Brien, O. F. Donnelly, A. L. McDonald, E. Guth; "Labor Clarion" directors, A. J. Gallagher, John A. O'Connell, D. P. Haggerty, John O. Walsh, Alfred Greenbaum.

Receipts—Upholsterers, \$12; Web Pressmen, \$8; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$24; Blacksmiths and Helpers, \$16; Box Makers, \$4; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Interest on Bonds, \$42; Street R. R. Employees, \$28; Machinists, \$40; Typographical, \$40; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$8; Sail Makers, \$4; Asphalt Workers, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; White Rats Actors, affiliation fee and dues, \$9; Label Section \$5. Total, \$348.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; Stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Office and Hall rent, \$90; Pacific Telephone Co., \$1.72; R. Wisler, printing, \$17.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Label Section, \$5. Total expenses, \$241.72.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Faternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

N. B.—You are urged to communicate with your Representatives, especially the Senators, protesting against the weakening or lack of enforcement to the Seamen's law.

LABEL SECTION.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting of February 7th.

Roll Call—President Desepte absent; Vice-President Seyer in chair.

Minutes approved.

Credentials—Retail Clerks, Emil Kahn. Bindery Women, Kate Bridgewood.

Communications—Carl Webber, 3218 Geary street, addressed the Section a letter in which he complained that the leaving out of his name in the fair list of shoe repairers had brought him much censure in his neighborhood, and that he would like to have action taken whereby he could be placed in the right light with his trade. The secretary was instructed to write him an explanatory letter of the mistake being that of the Section and that the same be sent under the seal, and that the "Labor Clarion" be requested to print the same.

Reports of Unions—Retail Clerks called attention to the boycott on the Dollar Shirt Store and requested that the ladies who are the wives of union men and all friends of same be requested to take notice; the idea that seems to prevail that these people are cheaper than our own firms is a big mistake, said Delegate Griffin, for the same or better is to be had at our label stores at the same or less price. The Sign Painters reported that they are still bothered with poachers who go about the city quoting most any price on a job to get a start with a firm, and as a rule wind up with a good round bill, often doing a job that is inferior. They always claim to have a union card, which goes all the more towards the injury of the union. Beer Bottlers reported a member of their organization recently went into a shoe store and asked for and was sold a pair of shoes with the union label in, but when he got home he found on showing them to a friend that the label was not in the shoes he had. He took them back the next day and had the matter rectified, reporting the matter to the Shoe Clerks' Union; the incident was reported on further by that delegation that the culprit had been fined \$2.50.

Good of the Section—Brother Kahn addressed the meeting on the big success of the recent

label fair held in Fresno. The result being particularly good on account of the interest taken by all merchants of that city. He said it was going to work wonders down there for it will bring their home industry people and the union boosters of the label together in their efforts to employ local people, which would remove all doubt such as exists when a merchant has to stock up on the say-so of some Eastern representative of a firm he is selling goods for.

J. J. Scannell, Boot and Shoe Workers' representative, who is on the Coast on business concerned with his union, addressed the meeting and laid particular stress on the important part played by women in a number of Eastern cities where the label is better known than here. In some places it was surprising how few women were actually concerned with the work. These few, however, talked with every card man they could and impressed merchants and manufacturers so thoroughly that ultimately they had won over whole towns and cities to the cause of home industry and the union label. It is Mr. Scannell's idea to stay in the city a month or two and line up his body of workmen more and then proceed to lay the matter before the Label Section, that that body may be able to carry on any work he may outline for the upbuilding of the shoe manufacturing business in this city. He says that he has the assurance of the central body of the Labor Council that they will assist the Section in any campaign they may outline.

New Business—A committee composed of Messrs. Street, Guth and Moore was appointed to take entire charge of the whist games hereafter. It was also moved and carried that all prizes be for merchandise only; not part cash.

Mr. Erickson made a motion that the secretary address another letter to the merchants and manufacturers that they may know of the work of the section more intimately and have them get together, more particularly those of the Mission. A committee of five was agreed on but it was deemed best to have this body act in conjunction with a committee of the Retail Clerks' Union that will be ready within a week. This particular work is to be taken up with James W. Dougherty of the Mission Merchants' Association. The firm of Eagleson & Co. requested the Section to join it in securing the indorsement of the Labor Council and the Building Trades to be added to their Union Label catalogue now on the press.

WM. T. McCLAIN, Secretary.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT PENDING.

The arrangement under which the former strikers are now working in the Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf district of Arizona is not to be considered as a final settlement of the strike. Not until the managers have taken up matters with a new committee on grievances and matters adjusted to the satisfaction of all will the strike be considered as ended. The men are putting their first wages into provisions to maintain themselves in the event of further trouble.

Workmen are advised to remain away from that district until everything is cleared up. It will be some time before the properties are again running to their normal capacity, hence it will be some time before even those formerly employed will be at work. Work is rapidly being resumed, however, and there is every indication that the managers will make many concessions to the grievance committee in order that harmony again may reign and the mines and smelters turn out their fullest product.

A number of workmen in Metcalf struck a few days ago because of alleged discrimination on the part of foremen. This matter was quickly adjusted and the foremen instructed by the managers to help to live up to the agreement under which the men returned to work.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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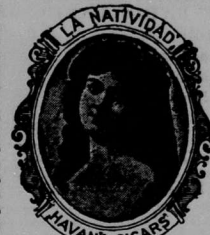
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UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

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Agents
CARHARTT OVERALLS

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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union Concern.

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RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.
HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

"A treat that can't be beat"

OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-
TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



February, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	2257 Mission
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	1757 Mission
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	545 Valencia
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	20 Silver
(20) Hancock Bros.....	261 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	47-49 Jessie
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	330 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	534 Jackson
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1203 Fillmore
(45) Liss, H. C.....	1540 California
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	2305 Mariposa
(23) *Majestic Press.....	3388 Nineteenth
(175) Marnell & Co.....	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Liedesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(223) Gee & Son, R. S.....	440 Sansome
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan & Stumm.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumbler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(297) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
M. & K. Grocery.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

A. K. Henry died at the home of his son, Elmer S. Henry, 243 Bartlett street, Thursday, February 3, 1916, after an illness of short duration, the immediate cause of death being gastric ulcer. Deceased is survived by three children—Mrs. E. P. Dell of Sacramento, Mrs. G. Monnier and Elmer S. Henry of this city. Funeral services were held at the residence of his son on Monday, February 7th, the Rev. C. L. Miel of the Episcopal church officiating. Delegations were present representing the union and the Mutual Aid Society, the commitment service of the latter organization being read at the interment, which was at Woodlawn cemetery. "Gus" Henry was born in Illinois, February 10, 1844, being near the end of his 73d year at time of death. He had lived sixty years in California, being employed on the old "Morning Call" for practically his entire career as a newspaper printer. Old age caused his retirement a few years ago, since which time he enjoyed the bounty of his accrued membership in the International Typographical Union.

The application of Thomas Hadfield for admission to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs has been approved and he is due to arrive at the institution Sunday, February 13th. Secretary Michelson is in receipt of a letter from John F. Callaghan, who went to the Home a few weeks ago, which says, in part: "I find the Home is all that is claimed for it, especially in regard to cleanliness. It is as clean an institution as I have ever seen, public or private. I have met all the other members of No. 21. Mr. Frye's eyes are not better, but otherwise he is doing nicely, as are also Messrs. Hartman, Cronin and Orr. Mr. Horn is quite ill, but no worse than he has been for some time. I have also made the acquaintance of two former members of No. 21, Charles Rainhard and James McLaughlin, who wish to be remembered."

Thomas Kirby, father of Joseph F. Kirby of "The Leader," died Monday, February 7th, at his home in this city.

President Tracy has appointed Fred Doerrie of the "California Demokrat" and L. Abrate of "L'Italia" to represent the foreign language printers on the newspaper scale committee.

Danton Doggett, for many years prominent in the labor movement in this city, has recently been elected president of the Central Labor Council of Fresno. Doggett was for twelve years president of the Pressmen's Union here.

Al. Moore of the "Examiner" chapel returned to this city on Tuesday from Portland, Ore., where he had been visiting his parents.

Wednesday, March 15th, is the date set by the I. T. U. executive council for a referendum vote on what is known as the Duluth amendment, to create a national auditing board of three, to be elected by the membership at large.

The January issue of the New York "Union Printer" says: "During the month Frank J. Smith, the new superintendent of the 'Journal and American' composing rooms, has continued at work on the temporary plant. His 'pagodas,' devices for holding working material at the various units or tables, are due to arrive. The all-steel plant will reveal some improvements, the making of which has not been found justifiable in the reconstruction of the temporary plant out of the material of the old plant. Even as it is, however, the temporary plant is a wonderful improvement upon the old plant. The average space in the aisles between the units is now five feet, but notwithstanding this large increase in floor space the working capacity of the ad room has been doubled. The effect of this was seen during the holiday rush of advertising, which this year was the greatest in the history of these two newspapers."

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Masen.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions have passed away: August K. Henry of the printers, Edwin A. Taylor of the locomotive engineers, Phillip Dougherty of the cement workers, Mrs. August Seaman of the garment workers, Frank R. Blanchard of the marine engineers.

While many of its members are at present unemployed, owing to inclement weather, Carpenters' Union No. 483 reports that prospects are bright for a busy season with the opening of spring. During the week the union paid \$37.50 in accident benefits and received three applications for membership.

The Bartenders' Union is arranging for its annual picnic and family outing at Shell Mound Park, Sunday, April 2nd. At the next meeting of the union a vote will be taken on the proposal to levy an assessment of \$4 per member to aid in financing the campaign against prohibition. During the week a total of \$100 was paid in sick benefits.

In a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council, Senator James D. Phelan promises to do what he can to secure the passage of the Hughes-Booher Anti-Convict Labor bill, the bill providing Federal aid for indigents suffering from tuberculosis, and to secure from Congress sufficient appropriation for the publication and free distribution of the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Senator Phelan says that he will draft a petition embodying the resolutions indorsing these measures, adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council and present same to the United States Senate. In a communication addressed to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, Senator Phelan promises to cast his vote in favor of the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Works is undecided how he will vote on the appointment of Brandeis. In a communication to Scharrenberg, Senator Works says that he will wait for the report of the Senate committee investigating Brandeis and when that report is submitted he will then decide for himself how he will vote on the appointment.

Acting Surgeon-General A. H. Glennon, in a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council, says that he believes the bill pending in Congress to render Federal aid to indigents suffering from tuberculosis is a good one and that he will do all in his power to secure its passage by Congress.

The local Photo-Engravers' Union will co-operate with the employers in promoting the photo-engraving industry in San Francisco. At the last meeting of the union a representative of the employers outlined a promotion scheme which met with the approval of the union. An interesting address on the union label was delivered by General Organizer Scannell of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union has indorsed resolutions presented by the Public Ownership Association protesting against the use of the surplus funds of the Municipal Street Railway for the purchase of any of the lines of the United Railroads. The union takes the position that such surplus should be used solely for the improvement and extension of the lines of the Municipal Street Railway.

Coopers' Union No. 65 will give its thirty-third annual ball in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, on Saturday evening, February 26th. Arrangements have been completed and a large crowd is expected. Admission 25 cents, ladies free.

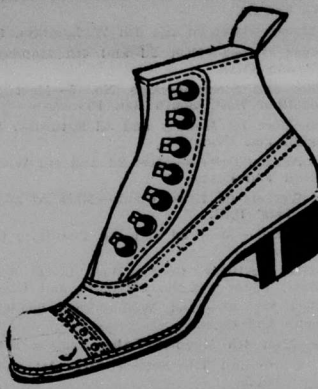
Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers. They advertise to get your patronage.

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Saturday
Evenings

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Remember the Label Section ball on Monday, March 4th, in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple. Remember also the whist parties given by the Section every Monday evening.

J. Dennis, D. White and D. Cavanaugh have been appointed by the Sheet Metal Workers' Union to confer with the bricklayers regarding the proposed extension of the fire limits.

The Plumbers and Steamfitters' Unions of San Francisco are arranging to give a ball in Eagles' Hall, Saturday evening, February 26th, for the benefit of the orphan children of the late Daniel Welch.

The Laundry Workers' Union is advising the public that it has no connection with the ball advertised for February 27th under the management of the Laundry Workers' Union. This announcement has become necessary, it is said, because advertisements are being solicited for the program in the name of the Laundry Workers' Union.

Michael Casey, vice-president and general organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has gone to Chicago to negotiate a new working agreement and wage scale for teamsters employed by the packing companies of that city. He will be absent from San Francisco for some time.

The State Labor Commissioner succeeded in collecting back wages totalling \$248, due six men employed by the Watsonite Company, without any expense to the men. Some of them were in destitute circumstances and had large families. The wages had been due for a long time and the employer had persistently declined to pay the men until the Labor Commissioner took hold of the case.

White Rats Actors' Union delegates were seated at the Labor Council meeting last Friday.

The Labor Council commended Governor Hunt of Arizona and Sheriff Cash of Greenleaf County for the stand they took in avoiding conflict between the miners.

Representatives of the Associated Charities addressed the Labor Council last Friday night in behalf of "Dollar Day."

Jacob Beckel, president of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council, was a visitor at the Labor Council last Friday night.

Newly-elected officers and committees were installed for the ensuing year by the Labor Council last Friday night.

Representatives of the Parents' Rights League addressed the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night on the rights of parents to have a voice in the training of their children in the public schools and other matters pertaining to the welfare of children.

Will J. French, of the California State Industrial Accident Commission, is in receipt of a letter from Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, commending the work of the commission.

The entire labor movement of San Francisco will do its utmost to insure the success of "Dollar Day," February 14th, planned by the Associated Charities, to raise funds with which to carry on the relief work of that organization for the ensuing year. A committee, consisting of Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Mrs. Gwendolyn Newell, Mrs. M. McKennan and others are nightly visiting the labor unions and securing their indorsement and co-operation. Labor organizations or individual trade unionists who would like to purchase "Dollar Day" valentines or otherwise help in the work, are requested to communicate at once with the Associated Charities, 1500 Jackson street, telephone Franklin 709.

Butter makers, cheese makers and the miscellaneous help in and around dairies and creameries of San Francisco and vicinity are to be organized and placed under the jurisdiction of the Milkers' Union. It is estimated that there are about five hundred men engaged in this kind of work in San Francisco. The work of organizing the helpers in and around dairies will be conducted directly by the Milkers' Union, with the assistance of the Labor Council.

The Cigarmakers' Union has elected C. Kruz and C. Blumquist and Clarence Ramsay to serve as inspectors at the election for international officers, to be held February 12th. At the last meeting of the union General Organizer Scannell of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, spoke in favor of the union label. The union donated \$20 to the girls on strike in Newark, N. J., and made a donation to a member in distress.

PRESIDENT MURPHY'S CATS.

Daniel C. Murphy, president of the Labor Council, is one of those individuals who can keep his mouth shut when occasion requires, yet the following story, belated though it is, has recently leaked out:

During the American Federation of Labor convention in this city President Murphy attended a number of entertainments given by local unions in honor of their international officers. Part of the refreshments at one of these gatherings consisted of limburger cheese. Just before the party broke up some one put a full-grown piece of the cheese in his pocket, and he did not notice it until he got home, when he took it out and laid it carefully on the dining-room table. Owing to the lateness of the adjournment of the party Murphy did not rise early, but when he awoke in sight Mrs. Murphy said:

"Dan, what was that stuff you brought home last night? The cats have scratched all the varnish off the dining-room table trying to cover it up."

FORM LIBERTY LEAGUE.

Two hundred delegates from labor organizations in all parts of California met Sunday afternoon at Brewery Workers' Hall, 177 Capp street, and formed the California Trade Union Liberty League, the avowed object of which is to conduct an organized campaign against prohibition.

All union brewery workers, bottlers, bartenders, beer wagon drivers, engineers, firemen and coopers working in breweries in California were assessed by the league \$4 per man per year for 1916 and \$1 per man per year thereafter, as the nucleus of a campaign fund. In addition, a tax of 25 cents per man per year was levied on union grocery clerks, cafe waiters and men in similar employment. It was announced that other trade unionists may become affiliated with the league on payment of 50 cents each per year.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

John A. O'Connell of San Francisco, president; William Spooner of Oakland, Louis Steiner of Stockton, Frederick Somers of Sacramento, Frank Sesmer of Los Angeles, W. H. Newell of Bakersfield, Frederick Meyer of Fresno, A. J. Rogers of San Francisco, L. E. Schoopman of Marysville, Roy Wagner of Eureka and W. H. Ives of Santa Rosa, vice-presidents; Emil Muri of San Francisco, secretary-treasurer.

A meeting of the officers was called for today at 2 o'clock to discuss a detailed campaign.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship toward organized labor. It is the duty of union men to return the favor by patronizing them.

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